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In the Specification

Please replace paragraph 0033 with the following:

[0033] --Aspects described herein permit hard imaging operations with satisfactory results while utilizing of scan lens 28 having scan geometry distortion (e.g., insufficient degrees of freedom). In one embodiment, processing circuitry 14 may be configured to provide image processing operations with an assumption that pixels in a raster to be imaged are not evenly spaced. Processing circuitry 14 may pre-warp image data to cancel geometric warping introduced by scan lens 28 to provide hard images representing the original image data of acceptable accuracy. In one embodiment, the scan lens 28 to be utilized in device 10 is analyzed to determine the scan geometry error (e.g., Fig. 3). For example, a scan lens design package, such as Code V available from Optical Research Associates of Pasadena, CA (<http://www.opticalres.com>), may be utilized to design a desired scan lens 28. Constraints of a desired scan lens 28 may be provided. One or more appropriate scan lens 28 may be designed using different lens geometries and/or materials. Once a particular design which meets desired constraints is selected (or is otherwise acceptable), the design package may also provide the geometric distortion of the scan lens 28 (e.g., curve 38 of Fig. 3). The optical design package can output a graph, table, or equation that characterizes the geometric distortion of the optics. The inverse graph, table, or equation characterizes the inverse geometric distortion which may be applied in the raster image processor described below or other structure.—.

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Amendment B